

A HOT FIRE

Still Kept Up by the Great London Organ.

REYNOLDS ON THE WAR.

Its Exposure of the Disgraceful Lies Circulated by the Tory Government—How Kitchener's Proclamations Failed in Intimidating the Gallant Dutch Boers—The Parallel Case of the Irish.

Reynolds' London (England) newspaper still keeps up a hot fire under the government for its unholty war on the Dutch republics. This week it says:

"It will be remembered how we exposed the disgraceful lies circulated by the mean and vulgar gang of hoodlums, who support the policy of murder and robbery in South Africa as to the escape in the night of President Steyn in his shirt-sleeves and of the seizure of correspondence belonging to the Dutch republics. These impudent falsehoods bore on the face of them the stamp of forgery and no one but a fool would have believed them. Lord Kitchener himself has furnished evidence that, as in Ireland, the British government of rich men are employing perjurers and forgers to do in an underhand way that which they are unable to accomplish by force of arms. In the forged correspondence referred to, State Secretary Reitz was made to say that the Boer supplies were exhausted. Yet, in a telegram the other day, Kitchener speaks of the 'inexhaustible supplies' of the Boers. How honest men are filled with loathing at the disreputable crew who are running the State on the principles of a society of pickpockets."

The war kept up by lies because our government of rich men look upon the English people as fools who will swallow anything, has been emphasized during the week with fresh British defeats, more surrenders of our troops, and 'mauy' trains derailed, all of which has been communicated to the public in the briefest possible manner. Lord Kitchener being in an agony of despair lest the horrible truth should be known. Meanwhile in Cape Colony constitutional government has been suspended; the Boers are doing what they like there; British arms are powerless. Such is the humiliation which the incompetent braggart Chamberlain has brought upon the nation."

"The coarse fibre of a government composed of land monopolists with a coating of veneer upon them, calling themselves 'gentlemen,' and of men with the brutal instincts of the turn-of-coat Chamberlain is shown afresh in the imprisonment of Mr. Merriman, lately a minister of the Cape government, the leader of the majority of the people in Cape Colony, and a few weeks ago in this country as peace delegate from the colony. This cowardly piece of revenge and funk is worthy of the individuals who have gone to war in South Africa for a franchise which they deny to the people of England, 6,000,000 of whom—grown and capable citizens—they have disfranchised."

"The English class governments have never scrupled about their methods. Unable to subdue the Irish, they attempted to exterminate them, as they are attempting to-day to exterminate the inhabitants of the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State. Only a few months ago in the Transvaal they employed a detestable agent-provocateur to entrap a poor young fellow named Corduna into a bogus plot to seize that eminent failure, Lord Roberts. Now one Sergeant Sheridan, of the Irish soldier-police has been dismissed in sending innocent men to prison could no longer be concealed. There are scores of Irishmen in prison to-day for political offences, convictions having been obtained on the same kind of 'evidence' as that of the scoundrel, Sheridan. No one ought to believe a single word of the concoctions put forward by this convicted government in the shape of 'seized' documents in the republics, plots, and the other infamous tricks of these baffled miscreants."

"Where are the sneaking Maffickers who howled like wild beasts when the soldiers went to fight in South Africa for the stock exchange? Thousands of soldiers have arrived home in a penniless condition. But the war hooligans, lay and clerical, have had no reception for them either in money or applause. One of these 'heroes,' a clerk named Richards, of the mature age of 37, was charged the other day at the North London police court, with begging and wearing a uniform of the British army in a way likely to bring contempt upon that uniform. The fellow belonged to Marshall's Horse, and in reply to the magistrate he said he wore the uniform because he had no other. So now the rule is that the high-road to 'leg' gary is to become a soldier. Intending recruits; Tommy in the field, make a note of what they will do for you. This comes of the poor fighting for the rich. We can not say that they do not deserve their fate."

"The Amsterdam Algemeen Handelsblad the other day contained an article by one of the editors of the former Volksstem, once a well-known Transvaal daily, discussing the effects of Lord Kitchener's proclamation on the Boers who are still with the commandoes. He is fully convinced that this proclamation will not make one Boer lay down his arms. The conclusion of the article runs thus:

"England has spent its force in its proclamations, as is the case with the force of its arms. As long ago as June, 1900, Lord Roberts issued a proclamation declaring that all the burghers of the Orange Free State, 'annexed' since May 24, 1900, who had not surrendered after June 15, would be considered rebels and were to be subjected to corporal punishment and the loss of property. De Wet and Fourie received the

ambassadors of Lord Roberts with the proclamations and as soon as they themselves had read them they allowed the messengers themselves to distribute the communication among the burghers. Instead of fear, the proclamation excited resentment among the burghers and the spirit pervading among them proved to have become only the more resolute. The messengers returned to Bloemfontein not very well pleased with the success of their mission. *Die Kerk, hulle troep was* (these men have resolved to stand their ground) they reported and the Jingoos only understood these words when, in June, 1900, the resistance offered by the Boers became fiercer and more resolute, when the defeats at Rooval, the surrender of the Derbyshires, and the defeats at Ficksburg and Senekal quickly succeeded each other. Never was anything heard of that notorious proclamation afterwards, and never was a similar threat spread among the burghers in the field in the South African republic."

STRANGE UTTERANCE

By the Hon. Chauncey Depew on Anarchists.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew's article on anarchy in the New York Journal, of the 9th, is unquestionably the most astounding and revolting contribution ever made to anarchistic literature. It is scarcely possible for the most hardened criminal to read it without horror and amazement. Such a display of contemptible meanness and treachery; such cool, judicious, statesmanlike atrocity seems to belong to a Machiavelli of the fifteenth century than to a United States Senator of the twentieth. With a precision and perspicuity of language that leaves no doubt in the reader's mind as to the atrocious significance of his proposition, he audaciously deplores the fact that our Government does not possess the reserve power of Great Britain. If we did, he says, anarchists would be as peaceful and as safe citizens here as they are there.

"Anarchy, as explained by its teachers," he says, "is the elimination of law and religion. Its methods to accomplish these results are to kill those who make the laws and those who execute them, and to do it by assassination. The anarchists claim to be at war with society and to prosecute that war by murder of all who are responsible for the preservation of social order."

"After the assassination of President Carnot, of France, an understanding was had among all European governments except England, for the suppression of anarchy."

"In Great Britain there are reserved powers under the unwritten constitution for the public safety and for the safety of their rulers, in the cabinet and privy council, which are equal to those in the most despotic countries. The anarchists there know that if they do commit crime England will no longer be a refuge; that crime will receive immediate and terrific punishment, and they will all be expelled from the country upon administrative order. It is, therefore, known in official and police circles in Great Britain that an order from the anarchist leader as peremptory as the direction by ballot to kill, is issued to every anarchist that, under no circumstances, must they injure a ruler of Great Britain, a king or queen, or prime minister, or any other English official."

Here we have it. Great Britain, that has oppressed and robbed and enslaved more people than any other nation on the globe is in secret alliance with anarchists. To buy their protection she suffers them to find safe refuge within her borders. While openly attempting to crush the South African republics she is in secret alliance with the anarchists, the most cowardly and detestable set of assassins that ever numbered the earth. If this be true, and we have Senator Depew's word for it, and he certainly is in a position to know, it covers England with another infamy that nothing can match. For seven centuries Ireland has worn the yoke of British bondage. As a consequence of this mis-rule, she has been oppressed, insulted, steeped in poverty to the very lips, and overwhelmed with afflictions. If the Irish people had been inferior to the race which trampled them down, their fate would seem less hard, but, intellectually and morally, they are greatly superior; their civilization, science, general intelligence is much further advanced. The deliberate and persistent effort of England to darken the mind of Ireland and reduce her people as much as possible to ignorance and degradation, is the blackest chapter in her infamous career. Even fidelity to religion—the highest virtue that can adorn any human character—was imputed as a crime and punished so barbarously that it can not be thought of without horror. The abject poverty and depressed condition of the Irish people they attributed sometimes to natural causes—over-population, etc.—and sometimes they added insult to injury by attributing it to the laziness and improvidence of the Irish peasants. This, in the face of the fact that a merciless horde of landlords stripped them of the fruits of their weary toil. There is nothing better calculated to make the blood boil than the cold accounts of grasping, grinding tyranny to which the Irish people have been subjected, and to which, and not to any inability of the land to support its population, Irish poverty and Irish famine are attributed."

Wherever England has placed her accursed hand there we witness abject poverty and unutterable misery. Whether it be in Ireland, India, the Sudan, or South Africa, the same blighting, brutal effect is seen. She now covers her career of infamy, hypocrisy and murder with a secret alliance with anarchists."

Business men who think that they can get along without assistance from The Globe should also bear in mind that The Globe's army of regular readers can probably get along without them."

ABOUT WASHINGTON.

Some Useful Information of the City for Visitors.

The Sunday Globe is now mailed to many States and Territories. It is also the favorite Sunday morning paper of visitor and resident alike. In view of these facts, The Sunday Morning Globe will keep standing the following useful information, both as a guide to visitors and an advertisement of the Capital of the Nation:

Washington City is divided into four sections, viz: Northeast, Northwest, Southeast and Southwest.

The four streets which run due North, South and East (the West line being imaginary), from the center of the Capitol, and named respectively North, South and East Capitol streets, and these Capitol streets are the dividing lines of the four sections of the city as named.

All streets in each section of the city are either lettered or numbered streets.

All avenues run at angles to the streets, and radiate from the Capitol, the White House, and several of the larger parks. These avenues are named for various States.

Every street running East and West are lettered streets, those running North and South are numbered streets.

All lettered and numbered streets are duplicated in each of the four sections.

Each front of every square has 100 numbers allotted to it, thus—beginning at East Capitol street, and going north (in any street running north of same) the first house on the right will be No. 1. On the second square the first house will be No. 100, and so on to the end of the street.

In like manner the numbers run from East Capitol street (on all streets running south of same).

In the same manner all streets in all sections of the city start and number from a Capitol street. The odd numbers are always on the right-hand side, and the even numbers on the left-hand side in every street, as you start from a Capitol street in either section of the city.

One house numbers on the various avenues correspond to those of the street to which they run nearest parallel.

Some of the avenues extend through two sections of the city, but the house numbers are not disarranged thereby, as all numbers begin at a Capitol street, whether on an avenue or street.

By this system of numbering houses, any desired locality or number can be readily found in either section of the city.

Short streets and places running through the center of a square have the same numbers as the streets between which they run, thus—Madison street in the Northwest section is between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, and the first house on that street is number 1700.

Washington is really a cosmopolitan city, its population embracing people from all parts of the United States, and representatives from all civilized nations.

It is rapidly becoming the great center for holding conventions, assemblies and reunions, and the chosen city for institutions of learning.

It has the largest library, and the most scientific and historical collections in the country.

It is a mecca of American thought in all its phases.

The general opinion outside of Washington is that it is of no account as a manufacturing city, but the following will show that it stands well in comparison with other cities.

Capital employed, \$28,876,000.

The various trades representing Stair builders, Carpenters, Painting and Paper Hanging, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron, Plumbing and Gas Fitting, Lumber Mills, Marble and Stone Works, Masonry, Brick, Plaster and stucco work number 553, and the number of establishments of every kind in the city numbers 2,300 and employ over 23,000 hands.

The city of Washington was incorporated in 1802.

The present system of numbering houses was adopted in 1869.

The shade trees of the city began to develop their proportions and beauty in 1880.

Public buildings of Washington have already cost over \$100,000,000.

When the cornerstone of the Capitol was laid in 1793 the country around Washington was practically an unbroken wilderness.

The Government offices were first opened in the city of Washington in the year 1800 and Congress met there for the first time in that year.

There are 331 Reservations all told, including the great Mall, which extends from the Capitol to the Potomac River, a distance of over two miles, the whole covering an area of over 900 acres.

These parks and reservations are bountifully supplied with every known kind of tree and shrub, and number over 3,000 varieties. About 3,000,000 ornamental foliage and flowering plants and shrubs are annually propagated in the Government Propagating House, and in the spring months are transplanted into the various parks throughout the city.

Fountains abound everywhere, and provision is made for the weary, on the 1800 sections which are annually placed in the choicest and shadiest parts of the parks.

CIRCLES, SQUARES AND PARKS.

Garfield Park—South Capitol, Third and E Streets Southeast.

Botanical Park—Pennsylvania Avenue, opp. Capitol Northwest.

Marine Park—South Carolina Avenue, Fourth and Sixth Streets Southeast.

Stanton Park—Massachusetts and Maryland Avenue, Fourth and Sixth Streets Northeast.

Seward Park—Pennsylvania and North Carolina Avenues, Fourth and Sixth Streets Southeast.

Mount Vernon Park—1 and K, Ninth and Tenth Streets Northwest.

Lincoln Park—East Capitol, Eleventh and Twelfth Streets Northeast.

Franklin Park—13th, 14th, 1 and K Streets Northwest.

Lafayette Park—Pennsylvania Avenue, 10th, 11th and H Streets Northwest.

Grand Army Place—Rear of the White House.

Judiciary Park—Indiana Avenue, G, 4th and 5th Streets Northwest.

Dupont Circle—Massachusetts and Connecticut Avenues, 19th and P Streets Northwest.

Iowa Circle—13th and P Streets, Vermont and Rhode Island Avenues Northwest.

Scott Circle—16th and N Streets, Massachusetts and Rhode Island Avenues Northwest.

Washington Circle—23d and K Streets, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire Avenues Northwest.

Thomas Circle—14th and M Streets, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire Avenues Northwest.

Hancock Circle—16th Street extended.

Farragut Square—17th between I and K Streets Northwest.

Folger Square—D Street between 2d and 3d Streets Southeast.

McPherson Square—15th Street between I and K Streets, Northwest.

Rawlins Square—New York Avenue, E, 18th and 19th Streets Northwest.

STATUES.

Washington (by Greenough)—East front of the Capitol.

Washington, Equestrian—Washington Circle.

Jackson, Equestrian—Lafayette Pk.

Scott, Equestrian—Scott Circle.

Green, Equestrian—Stanton Park.

Thomas, Equestrian—Thomas Circle.

Dupont—Dupont Circle.

Emancipation—Lincoln Park.

Franklin—Pennsylvania Avenue and 10th Street Northwest.

Farragut—Farragut Square.

Garfield—1st street and Maryland Avenue Southwest.

Henry—Smithsonian Grounds.

Lafayette—Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and Madison Place Northwest.

Loran—Iowa Circle.

Luther—14th Street and Vermont Avenue Northwest.

Lincoln—Four-and-a-half Street, opp. City Hall.

McPherson—McPherson Square.

Marshall—West of the Capitol.

Rawlins—Pennsylvania Ave. and 9th Street Northwest.

Peace—Pennsylvania Avenue, near the Capitol.

Sheridan—Arlington Cemetery.

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